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Award Number: W81XWH-10-1-1032

TITLE:

Search and Neutralize Factors (Csps) that Induce Decline in Transmission
to Motoneurons From Spared Fibers After Chronic Spinal Cord Injury

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REPORT DATE: April 2014

TYPE OF REPORT: Final

PREPARED FOR: U.S. Army Medical Research and Materiel Command
Fort Detrick, Maryland 21702-5012

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REPORT DOCUMENTATION PAGE			Form Approved OMB No. 0704-0188		
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1. REPORT DATE (DD-MM-YYYY) April 2014		2. REPORT TYPE Final		3. DATES COVERED (From - To) 30 Sep 2010 - 29 Mar 2014	
4. TITLE AND SUBTITLE Search and Neutralize Factors (CSPGs) that Reduce Decline in Transmission to Otoloneurons from Upared Fibers after Ehronic Upinal Eord Kijury			5a. CONTRACT NUMBER		
			5b. GRANT NUMBER K , %L K <!%\$!%\$' &		
			5c. PROGRAM ELEMENT NUMBER		
6. AUTHOR(S) Victor Arvanian go cknXlevqt(CtxcplcpB xc0 qx"			5d. PROJECT NUMBER		
			5e. TASK NUMBER		
			5f. WORK UNIT NUMBER		
7. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION NAME(S) AND ADDRESS(ES) Research Corporation of Long Island, Inc. Research Services Northport, NY 11766-2290			8. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION REPORT NUMBER		
9. SPONSORING / MONITORING AGENCY NAME(S) AND ADDRESS(ES) U.S. Army Medical Research and Materiel Command, Fort Detrick, Maryland 21702-5012			10. SPONSOR/MONITOR'S ACRONYM(S)		
			11. SPONSOR/MONITOR'S REPORT NUMBER(S)		
12. DISTRIBUTION / AVAILABILITY STATEMENT Approved for public release; distribution unlimited					
13. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES					
14. ABSTRACT During the 3-years of Grant period plus 6-month no-cost extension we have accomplished all specific aims of the proposal and published six papers in highly rated scientific Journals. Briefly, we have conducted single-cell electrophysiological examination of individual CSPGs, i.e. inhibitory molecules which levels are up-regulated around glial scar after SCI. These experiments identified that NG2, but not other CSPGs, blocked axonal conduction. Then we demonstrated that monoclonal NG2-Antibody delivered via osmotic mini-pump can neutralize NG2-induced blockade of axonal conduction, in addition to improving axonal regeneration after SCI. As a result, SCI animals that received treatment with NG2-Ab secreted from minipump exhibited improved transmission and retrograde transport of anatomical tracer; this was associated with improved locomotor function revealed by a battery of behavioral tests. Moreover, in order to deliver NG2-Ab in less invasive method, during the last stage of the Proposal we have created the entirely novel construct, AAV-NG2-Ab, for AAV viral vector-based transgene delivery of NG2-Ab. Current experiments prove that this could be novel and effective gene therapy for SCI.					
15. SUBJECT TERMS Project is completed: (1) Proved that delivery of NG2-Ab via mini-pump improves plasticity, axonal conduction, retrograde transport of anatomical tracer and recovery of function after chronic SCI. (2) Successfully created scFv Ab. (3) Proved that AAV10 is appropriate vector for NG2-Ab therapeutic gene delivery. (4) Created AAV-based AAV-NG2-Ab.					
16. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF:			17. LIMITATION OF ABSTRACT	18. NUMBER OF PAGES	19a. NAME OF RESPONSIBLE PERSON
a. REPORT U	b. ABSTRACT U	c. THIS PAGE U	UU	17	USAMRMC
					19b. TELEPHONE NUMBER (include area code)

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Introduction

Regeneration of fibers in damaged spinal cord is quite limited and strategies to strengthen surviving connections in partially injured spinal cord appear to be more feasible for improving recovery of function (Arvanian et al. 2006a; Alilain et al., 2011; Garcia-Alias et al. 2011; Schnell et al. 2011). After SCI the diminished ability of the spared fibers to transmit signals during chronic stage of contusion (Hains et al. 2004; Arvanian et al. 2006b; James et al. 2011), compression (Nashmi and Fehlings 2001; Ouyang et al. 2010) and lateral hemisection (HX) (Arvanian et al. 2009) injuries have been reported. We have developed a method of intra-axonal recordings from anesthetized adult rats. Using this method we found that transmission deficits in damaged spinal cord after chronic HX are the result of reduced conduction in uncut axons (Hunanyan et al. 2011). Since elevated level of chondroitin sulfate proteoglycans (CSPGs) in the vicinity of the injury has been reported to be a major obstacle for recovery after SCI (Snow et al., 1990; Jones et al., 2002), the general strategy of this proposal is: (i) to identify individual CSPGs that might be responsible for the conduction deficits in the surviving fibers, (ii) to design a specific treatment that will neutralize these CSPGs, and (iii) to determine whether neutralization of these factors will strengthen synaptic effects of surviving descending fibers and improve functional recovery in adult rats after HX injury. Keeping up with the schedule of our study, During Year1 we found that among CSPGs which level is up-regulated in the vicinity of SCI, NG2 is blocks axonal conduction, but other CSPGs do not. During Year2 of the Project we have completed research tasks for Year 2 and examined effects of NG2-Antibody delivered acutely and via osmotic mini-pump following lateral hemisection (HX) SCI, as described in our SOW. During year 3 we have completed most of research tasks for year 3. We have examined transmission in damaged spinal cord following contusion SCI in adult rats, which is more realistic model of spinal injuries. Moreover, during year 3 we have successfully created the recombinant single chain (scFv) antibody (New Technology Disclosure has been filed). The plasmid has been transferred to PENN vector core, where the AAV10 viral vector encoding the anti-NG2 scFv has been constructed. The choice of AAV-10 serotype for this new construct was based on our experiments that revealed that among several AAV-gfp serotypes that we tested (AAV1,2,5,9,10,11), AAV10-gfp induced best transduction of spinal cord tissue following contusion SCI. We further examined AAV10-mediated delivery of NG2-Ab in rats that received either hemisection or contusion SCI and intraspinal injections of AAV10-NG2-Ab. We found that rats that received SCI and AAV10-NG2-Ab treatment exhibited significantly better recovery of locomotor function compared with control group that received identical SCI and control AAV10-gfp injections. Thus all specific aims are accomplished. Moreover, our study proved that AAV10-NG2-Ab construct that we created may be a novel, effective and clinically relevant treatment to facilitate recovery after SCI.

During the 6-months of no-cost extension we have completed post-mortem immunochemistry analyses of cells that were transduced by AAV10-NG2-Ab. We found that AAV10 viral vector induced an excellent transduction of not only neurons, but glial cells and macrophages as well. These results have been recently submitted as a manuscript to the Gene Therapy journal and abstracts for the 2014 Society for Neuroscience Meeting.

Results of experiments supported by DOD Proposal has been reported in a form of three invited talks at international symposiums (Step-by-Step Symposium Barcelona Spain, European Neuroscience Forum Prague and Working-to-Walk Symposium Boston). Six papers (one review and five articles) have been published in scientific journals. Our one paper has been chosen for "Best Research paper" award (European Neuroscience Forum, Prague 9/10/2013).

Overall the DOD-funded Project has been successfully accomplished.

Body

1. Specific Aim #1 of our project has been accomplished during Year 1. We have examined and compared acute effects of several individual CSPGs on axonal conduction and synaptic transmission in intact spinal cord. We found that among CSPGs whose levels are mostly elevated after spinal cord injuries (i.e. NG2, neurocan and aggrecan), NG2 induced a dramatic depression of axonal conduction and transmission to individual motoneurons in intact spinal cord, but neurocan or aggrecan did not alter axonal conduction. Results of these experiment have been published (Hunanyan et al., 2010).

2. Specific Aim #2 has been accomplished during Year 2. We have examined acute effects of anti-NG2-antibody (Ab) (made in Dr. Levine lab). Acute experiments revealed that acute intraspinal injections of NG2-Ab prevented an acute block of conduction induced by NG2. These results suggest the possibility that intraspinal injections of the NG2-Ab may be useful for local neutralization of NG2 in the areas where needed such as the site of SCI. Results of these experiment have been published (Petrosyan et al., 2013).

3. Specific Aims #3,4. A portion of SA#3 and SA#4 related to chronic administration of NG2-Ab via osmotic mini-pump after chronic SCI has been accomplished during Year2. We found that chronic delivery of NG2-Ab via osmotic mini-pump improves recovery of locomotor function, synaptic transmission and anatomical plasticity after a lateral hemisection (HX) SCI. Results of these experiments have been published (Petrosyan et al., 2013).

Moreover, during past year (2013) we have successfully developed new AAV-based viral vector expressing NG2-antibody and successfully examined ability of this new construct to improve recovery of motor function following hemisection SCI, as well as contusion, which is more realistic SCI model. Below we describe the experiments that have been conducted and the results of these experiments.

(1) First single-cell electrophysiological examination of transmission after chronic contusion SCI.

Contusion SCI in adult rat has been widely accepted as realistic SCI model. Transmission through descending pathways to lumbar motoneurons, although important for voluntary walking in humans and rats, has not been fully understood at the cellular level in contusion models. Major descending pathways innervating lumbar motoneurons include those at corticospinal tract and ventrolateral funiculus (VLF). We examined transmission and plasticity at synaptic pathways from dorsal corticospinal tract (dCST) and VLF to individual motoneurons located in ventral horn and interneurons located in dorsomedial grey matter at lumbar segments following thoracic chronic contusion in adult anesthetized rats. To accomplish this we used intracellular electrophysiological recordings and performed acute focal spinal lesions during the recordings.

Methods.

Spinal cord injury. All procedures were performed on adult, female Sprague-Dawley rats (~210 g) in compliance with Institutional Animal Care and Use Committee policies at SUNY-Stony Brook and the Northport VAMC. Animals were anesthetized with 3% isoflurane in 100% O₂ in an induction chamber and then transferred to a facemask delivering 1.5% isoflurane in 100% O₂ to maintain anesthesia during surgery. Petrolatum ophthalmic ointment (Dechra Veterinary Products) was applied to the eyes to prevent desiccation. Rats were placed on a water circulated heating pad to maintain body temperature at 36.5-37°C. Before surgery, animals received a subcutaneous injection of Buprenorphine (0.01mg/kg) to reduce post-operative pain. Contusion injury was performed at T10 spinal level using computer controlled IH-0400 Impactor device (Precision System and Instrumentation). Briefly, a dorsal laminectomy was performed to expose T10 spinal cord. Vertebral bodies were fixed at T8 and T10 using Adson forceps, and 150 kdyn force was used to induce a moderate severity contusion injury. The actual mean impactation force was 154 ± 1 kdyn with tissue mean displacement of $1021 \pm 63 \mu\text{m}$. After the injuries, the muscles were sutured with 4-0 monocril (Ethicon) and skin was closed with wound clips followed by subcutaneous injections of antibiotic (Baytril, 5 mg/kg) and 5 ml sterile-lactated Ringer's solution. Injections of antibiotic, analgesic, and Ringer's solution were administered for 3 days post-injury. Histological analyses of the injury epicenter revealed complete disruption of the dCST in all SCI animals, 9-11 weeks following thoracic contusion (Fig. 1a).

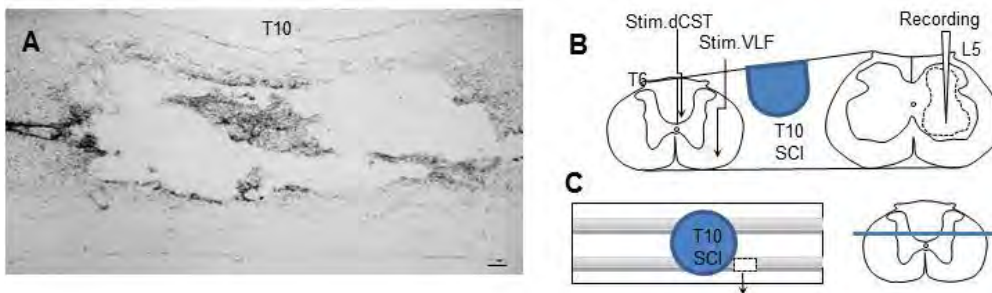


Figure 1. Corticospinal tract damage induced by thoracic contusion. (A) Horizontal section at the site of injury (at T10), taken at the level of the dCST 10 weeks after 150 kdyn contusion showing complete disruption of the dCST. (B) Diagram showing the positions of the stimulating electrodes in dCST and VLF at T6 and intracellular recording electrode at L5 in relation to contusion.

Recording procedure. All electrophysiological recordings were performed 9-11 weeks post-injury. Rats were deeply anesthetized with a ketamine (80 mg/kg, 0.5 ml)-xylazine (10 mg/kg, 0.5 ml) mixture (intraperitoneal injections) followed by 1/5 of initial dose administered intramuscularly throughout experiment when needed. Tracheotomy was performed to provide artificial ventilation if necessary. Heart rate and expired CO₂ were monitored continuously and body temperature was maintained at 36-37°C using an automated controlled heating pad. Two dorsal laminectomies of the spinal cord were performed to expose T6–T8 (for

placement of the stimulation electrodes and for acute dorsal column or lateral hemisection lesions) and L1–L6 (for placement of the recording electrode). L1–L6 ventral spinal segments were fixed tightly between custom-made bars to prevent movement of spinal cord during recordings. Intracellular (Axoclamp 900A amplifier, Molecular Device) recordings were performed from L5 spinal segment using a sharp glass microelectrode (50–80 M Ω resistance, filled by 3M K-acetate) attached to a hydraulic microdrive (David Kopf Instruments), which precisely (with accuracy to 1 μ m) measures the depth of the tip of the electrode. The glass microelectrode was positioned perpendicular to the cord, between the midline and the dorsal root entry zone and recordings were performed starting from dorsal surface. We recorded from interneurons located in dorsomedial grey matter (at depth 0.05–1.2 mm) and ventral horn motoneurons (at depth 1.3–2.3 mm) in each rat. All neurons were identified by their ability to generate action potentials in response to depolarizing current injection through the same recording electrode. Motoneurons were identified by their antidromic action potential to electrical stimulation of cut L5 ventral root. The resting membrane potential of neurons used for analysis ranged from -55 to -65 mV. Recordings were collected from 10–15 neurons in each rat. Maximum responses from each neuron (10–30 consecutive responses/cell) were averaged. These average values were compared over all animals and for statistical analysis we used both the number of animals and the total number of cells in each group.

Electrical stimulation protocols. We examined synaptic responses of these neurons evoked by electric stimulation (70 μ s duration, 1 Hz frequency; using A300 Pulsemaster/A360 Stimulus Isolator, World Precision Instruments) of dCST and VLF, at T6. For electric stimulation of dCST and VLF we used two identical tungsten electrodes inserted into spinal cord at the appropriate depth so that the positions were not changed throughout the experiment. In all experiments, electric stimulations were applied ipsilateral to recording. For stimulation of VLF, a tungsten electrode (resistance: 300 K Ω ; FHC, Bowdoin, ME) was positioned between the dorsal root entry zone (at an angle of \sim 200, tip directed caudally) and the lateral edge of the cord and lowered to the depth \sim 1.7 mm (Arvanian et al. 2009). For electric stimulation of dCST a second tungsten electrode was positioned 0.1 mm from dorsal midline (at an angle \sim 150, tip directed caudally) and lowered to the depth \sim 1 mm (Hunanyan et al. 2012). The position of stimulation and recording electrodes are schematically presented in Fig. 1b.

Acute dorsal column lesion and lateral hemisection during intracellular recordings. To examine synaptic pathways through dCST and VLF, we performed an acute focal dorsal column lesion followed by a lateral hemisection at T8, i.e. between stimulating and recording electrodes, ipsilateral to the recording/stimulation side respectively (see Fig. 1B). We performed an acute lesion of the dorsal column to interrupt the transmission through dorsal corticospinal fibers and an acute lateral hemisection to interrupt transmission through lateral white matter (described in Schnell et al. 2011). Each acute lesion was performed after recording from several neurons in the same rat. During continuous recording from the “last” neuron (either a ventral horn motoneuron in some animals or a dorsomedial interneuron in other animals) we performed the acute lesions and examined effect of the acute lesion on the responses evoked by stimulation of both dCST and VLF. Synaptic responses from both dCST and VLF were then measured from several additional interneurons and motoneurons. Note that after dorsal column or lateral hemisection lesions the cells were able to generate action potentials evoked by depolarizing current through the recording electrode (data not shown), thus suggesting that after acute lesions the recorded neurons remained viable and the loss of the excitatory postsynaptic potentials (EPSPs) was the result of interruption of the transmission pathway.

Results.

Non-injured spinal cord.

Motoneurons: receive many monosynaptic projections from VLF and few polysynaptic projections from dCST. Consistent with our previous study in adult non-injured rats (Arvanian et al. 2009), electric stimulation of VLF evoked monosynaptic excitatory postsynaptic potential (EPSP) in almost all recorded L5 ventral horn motoneurons. Stimulation of dCST, however, evoked responses only in about 44% of motoneurons recorded. A noticeable difference between responses evoked by stimulation of VLF and dCST in the same motoneurons was that all VLF-evoked responses were monosynaptic (Fig. 2A/traces 1a), while dCST-evoked responses were polysynaptic (Fig. 2A/traces 2a). Evidence that motoneurons responses evoked by VLF are most probably monosynaptic is based on short latency, steep rising phase and negligible fluctuation in both latency and amplitude of these responses (amplitude 5 ± 0.5 mV; latency 1.4 ± 0.19 ms; $n = 7$ rats, 73 cells) (Fig. 2A/traces 1a) as previously discussed (Arvanian et al. 2009). The following results suggest that motoneuron responses from dCST are most probably polysynaptic: (a) these responses had smaller amplitude and longer latency (amplitude 2.9 ± 0.3 mV; latency 3.6 ± 0.4 ms; $n = 7$ rats, 57 cells; $p < 0.05$; Fig. 2A/traces 2a) compared to VLF-evoked EPSPs in the same motoneurons; (b) EPSPs evoked in the motoneurons following electric stimulation of dCST displayed a less steep rising phase and were variable in shape and peak deflection, compared to abrupt VLF-evoked responses in same motoneuron. The major difference between dCST- and

VLF-evoked motoneurons responses was their sensitivity to acute lesions of the dorsal column. Acute transection of the dorsal column, between recording and stimulating electrodes, resulted in elimination of dCST-evoked responses in motoneurons (Fig. 2A/traces 2b), but VLF-evoked responses of the same motoneuron sustained (Fig. 2A/traces 1b). The VLF-evoked responses in motoneurons that sustained following dorsal column lesion were abolished after further ipsilateral hemisection (not shown). These results strongly suggest that in non-injured spinal cord the same motoneurons in lumbar ventral horn may receive monosynaptic inputs from VLF and polysynaptic inputs from dCST; moreover, motoneurons responses from these two inputs are realized through activation of two independent synaptic pathways.

Interneurons: do not receive functional projections from VLF, but receive both monosynaptic and polysynaptic projections from dCST. Electric stimulation of VLF (that evoked monosynaptic responses in ventral horn motoneurons, Fig. 2A/traces 1a), did not induce measurable synaptic responses in dorsomedial interneurons in the same animal (Fig. 2A/traces 3a). Stimulation of dCST, however, evoked either monosynaptic (shorter latency of 1.6 ± 0.2 ms, about 30% of cells recorded) or polysynaptic (longer latency of 3.1 ± 0.3 ms, about 70% cells) EPSPs (amplitude 2.5 ± 0.4 mV, Fig. 2A/traces 4a, $n = 7$ rats, 57 cells) in these interneurons. After acute lesion of the dorsal column all (monosynaptic and polysynaptic) EPSPs of dorsomedial interneurons evoked from dCST were completely abolished in these non-injured animals (Fig. 2A/traces 4b). These results suggest that in non-injured spinal cord dCST has functional synaptic connections with dorsomedial lumbar interneurons, while VLF does not.

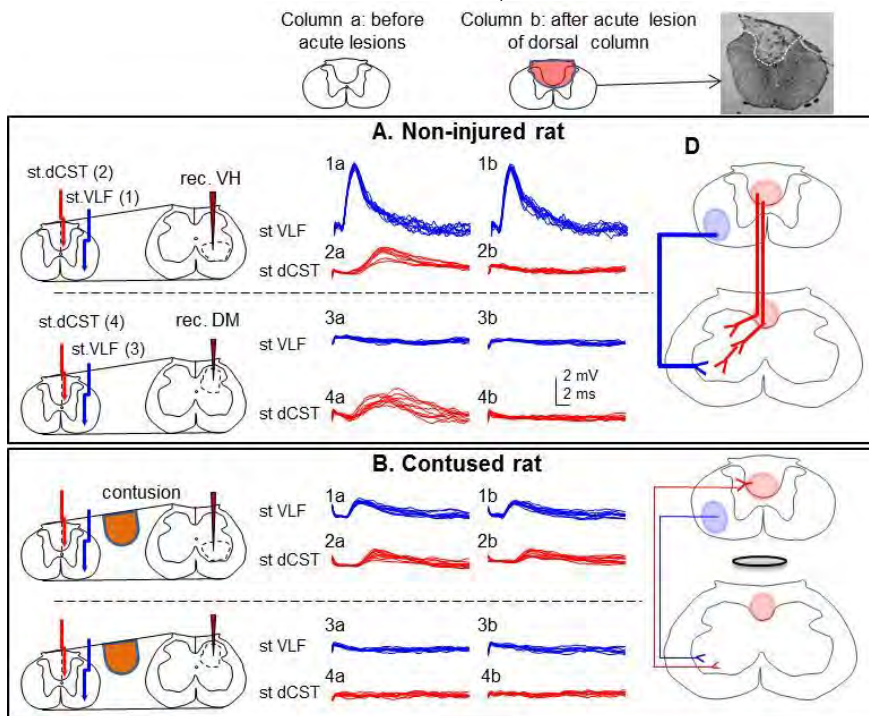


Figure 2. Rearrangement of synaptic circuits after chronic thoracic contusion. Consecutive traces of EPSPs evoked in L5 ventral horn (VH) motoneurons and dorsomedial (DM) interneurons from T6 ipsilateral dCST (red traces) and VLF (blue traces). (A) Non-injured rat. Traces: responses recorded before (1a-4a) and after (1b-4b) acute lesions of the dorsal column at T8, i.e. between stimulation and recording electrodes. (B) Contusion SCI rat. (D) Diagrams illustrate the possible synaptic projections.

Perturbation of synaptic projections following chronic thoracic contusion

Motoneurons: projections from VLF sustained, but weakened; projections from dCST through dorsal column abolished, but new weak synaptic connections from dCST through ventrolateral white matter to lumbar motoneurons were formed spontaneously. After chronic thoracic contusion injury, stimulation of VLF evoked weak but still measurable EPSPs in ventral horn motoneurons (1.4 ± 0.18 mV, $n = 6$ rats, 47 cells) and longer latency (2.4 ± 0.2 ms) compared with uninjured animals (Fig. 2B/traces 1a). Acute lesion of the dorsal column at T8 did not alter these responses (Fig. 2B/traces 1b). These results suggest that after contusion SCI projections from VLF to ventral horn motoneurons sustained, although these responses were dramatically attenuated. Stimulation of dCST evoked small amplitude (1.2 ± 0.09 mV) polysynaptic EPSP responses in motoneurons and these responses appeared to be de-novo (see Fig. 2B/traces 2a; Table 1). A striking result was that in contused spinal cords these dCST-evoked responses sustained after acute lesions of T8 dorsal column (Fig. 2B/traces 2b); these responses were abolished after further ipsilateral hemisection (not shown). Note that corresponding dCST-evoked responses in uninjured cord were abolished after similar acute lesion of the dorsal column (Fig. 2A/traces 2b). These results strongly suggest that after chronic mid-thoracic contusion injury dCST fibers spontaneously make a small number of new functional synaptic connections around the contusion cavity, through spared ventrolateral white matter, to lumbar L5 motoneurons.

Interneurons: still do not receive projections from VLF and lost all projections from dCST. Recordings from dorsomedial interneurons revealed that responses from VLF (that were not evident in non-injured rats,

Fig.2A/traces 3a) were still lacking in contused animals (Fig. 2B; traces 3a). Functional synaptic inputs from dCST to interneurons (that were present in non-injured rats, Fig. 2A/traces 4a), were completely abolished in contused rats (Fig. 2B/traces 4a). These results demonstrate that dorsomedial interneurons completely lost all functional projections from dCST after contusion SCI.

Conclusions.

We directly demonstrate that after thoracic T10 chronic contusion the disrupted dCST axons spontaneously form new synaptic contacts with individual motoneurons, extending around the contusion cavity, through spared ventrolateral white matter. These detour synaptic connections are very weak and strengthening these connections in order to improve function may be a target for therapeutic interventions following SCI.

(2) Novel AAV vector-based construct expressing NG2-antibody has been created.

Our studies during year 2 of the Project revealed that intrathecal infusion of NG2-Ab for 2 weeks, via osmotic minipump, partially improved the following deficits induced by chronic mid-thoracic lateral hemisection (HX) injury: (i) synaptic transmission to lumbar motoneurons; (ii) retrograde transport of Fluororuby (FR) anatomical tracer from L5 to L1, (iii) density of 5-HT-positive fibers and (iv) recovery of motor function after lateral hemisection SCI. (Petrosyan et al., 2013 publication describing these effects of purified NG2-Ab administered via mini-pump following a HX SCI is attached). A downside of administration of NG2-antibody vial mini-pump in clinics is that it requires intrathecal implantation of the catheter, which can be potentially clogged and thus limit prolonged administration of NG2-Ab.

Therefore, we have recently successfully developed new tools for clinically-relevant prolonged delivery of NG2-Ab, i.e. gene transfer of anti-NG2 monoclonal antibody using adeno-associated vector (serotype 10; AAV10; collaboration with Dr. Levine and PENN vector core; patent is pending). The cDNA construct for NG2-Ab has been created (Levine lab), consisting of a signal peptide, heavy chain variable region, linker region consisting of serines and glycines, light chain variable region, and a 6 histidine tag. The cDNA was then inserted into a plasmid by Integrated DNA technologies. HEK293 cells were transfected and expression of NG2-Ab has been confirmed. cDNA for NG2-Ab and the plasmid, were then sent to the PENN vector core, where they were successfully inserted into AAV-10 viral vector.

(3) Determined optimal AAV vector serotype for treatment delivery.

Our choice of AAV-10 serotype AAV-mediated delivery of NG2-Ab was based on our study in which we have examined the expression pattern of six AAV-gfp serotypes (AV1,2,5,9,10,11) in damaged spinal cord. We found that AAV10-gfp induced best transduction of spinal cord tissue following contusion SCI.

Considering the role of macrophages and glia in the progression of “secondary damage”, we searched for the optimal vectors for gene transfer to both neurons and glia following contusion SCI in adult rats. Several AAV serotypes known for their neuronal tropism expressing enhanced green fluorescent protein (GFP) were injected intraspinally following thoracic T10 contusion. We systematically compared the transduction efficacy and cellular tropism of these vectors for neurons, macrophages/microglia, oligodendrocytes, astrocytes and NG2-positive glial cells following contusion SCI (see Figures 3-8 and corresponding Figure legends).

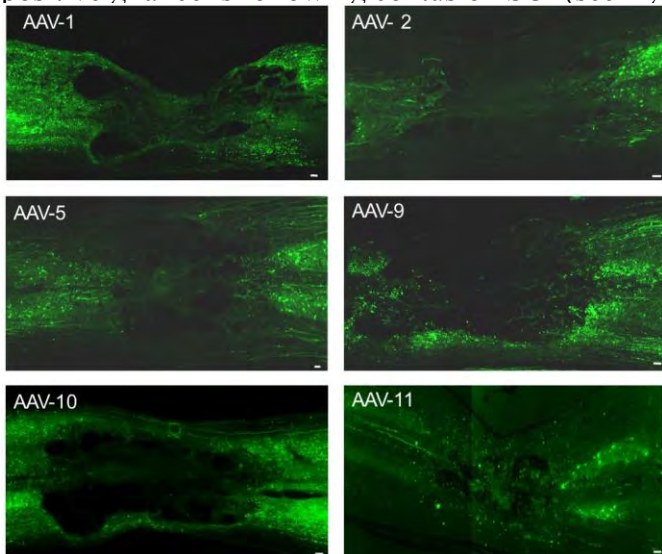


Figure 3. Representative images of T9-T11 segments demonstrating GFP expression at injury site after T10 contusion SCI followed by intraspinal injections of AAV-1,2,5,9,10,11 serotypes.

Methods.

Adult female Sprague-Dawley rats (~210g) received contusion injury (150KDyn) at T10 level, as described above. Vectors administration: immediately after injury animals received one of six AAV serotypes expressing GFP (AAV-gfp), i.e. AAV-1(3.69×10^{13}), AAV-2(8×10^{12}), AAV-5(1.9×10^{13}), AAV-9(1.8×10^{13}), AAV-rh10(4.16×10^{13}), AAV-hu11(7.7×10^{12}) using either an intraspinal, intrathecal or intramuscular injections. n = 3/serotype/administration rout (i.e. n = 9 rats/serotype). Intraspinal injections: 4 injections of 0.5 μ l each in the left and right ventral horn 1 mm rostral and 1 mm caudal to injury. Intrathecal injections: a total volume of 5 μ l was slowly injected into CSF through a small hole made in the dura. Intramuscular injections: 20 μ l of virus was injected into multiple sites in the Femoris and Semitendinosus muscles of the left hind-limb and into the Triceps and Biceps Brachii muscles of left fore-limb. After 10 weeks post-injury and AAV vectors administration spinal cord tissue was collected and cut on cryostat for evaluation of GFP-positive neurons, axons and glial cells in the vicinity of the injury (T9-T11 horizontal sections) and lumbar segments (L1-L5 cross-sections).

Results.

Neurons	Serotypes	Intraspinal	Intramuscular	Intrathecal
	AAV-1	+++ (!!!) _{n=1} ++ (!!!) _{n=2}	+(!) _{n=3}	+(!!) _{n=1} - _{n=2}
	AAV-2	++++ (!!!) _{n=2} +++ (!!!) _{n=1}	- _{n=3}	++ (!!!) _{n=2} + (!!!) _{n=1}
	AAV-5	++++ (!!!) _{n=2} +++ (!!!) _{n=1}	- _{n=3}	+(!!) _{n=3}
	AAV-9	+++ (!!!) _{n=1} ++ (!!!) _{n=2}	+(!!) _{n=3}	+++ (!!!) _{n=1} ++ (!!!) _{n=2}
	AAV-rh10	+++ (!!!) _{n=1} ++ (!!!) _{n=2}	++ (!!!) _{n=3}	++ (!!!) _{n=3}
	AAV-hu11	++ (!!!) _{n=2} + (!!!) _{n=1}	+(!!) _{n=3}	+(!!) _{n=3}
Fibers	Serotypes	Intraspinal	Intramuscular	Intrathecal
	AAV-1	++++ (!!!) _{n=3}	+(!!) _{n=3}	++ (!!!) _{n=1} - _{n=2}
	AAV-2	++ (!!!) _{n=3}	- _{n=3}	++ (!!!) _{n=3}
	AAV-5	+++ (!!!) _{n=3}	- _{n=3}	+(!!) _{n=3}
	AAV-9	++++ (!!!) _{n=2} +++ (!!!) _{n=1}	++ (!!!) _{n=3}	++++ (!!!) _{n=1} +++ (!!!) _{n=2}
	AAV-rh10	++++ (!!!) _{n=2} +++ (!!!) _{n=1}	++ (!!!) _{n=3}	+++ (!!!) _{n=3}
	AAV-hu11	++ (!!!) _{n=1} + (!!!) _{n=2}	+(!!) _{n=3}	+(!!) _{n=3}
Glial cells	Serotypes	Intraspinal	Intramuscular	Intrathecal
	AAV-1	+(!!) _{n=2} - _{n=1}	+(!!) _{n=1} - _{n=2}	+(!!) _{n=1} - _{n=2}
	AAV-2	+(!!) _{n=3}	- _{n=1}	+(!!) _{n=1} - _{n=2}
	AAV-5	+++ (!!!) _{n=1} ++ (!!!) _{n=2}	- _{n=3}	+(!!) _{n=3}
	AAV-9	+(!!) _{n=3}	++ (!!!) _{n=1} + (!!!) _{n=2}	++ (!!!) _{n=1} + (!!!) _{n=2}
	AAV-rh10	+++ (!!!) _{n=3}	+++ (!!!) _{n=3}	++++ (!!!) _{n=1} +++ (!!!) _{n=2}
	AAV-hu11	+++ (!!!) _{n=3}	++ (!!!) _{n=3}	++ (!!!) _{n=3}

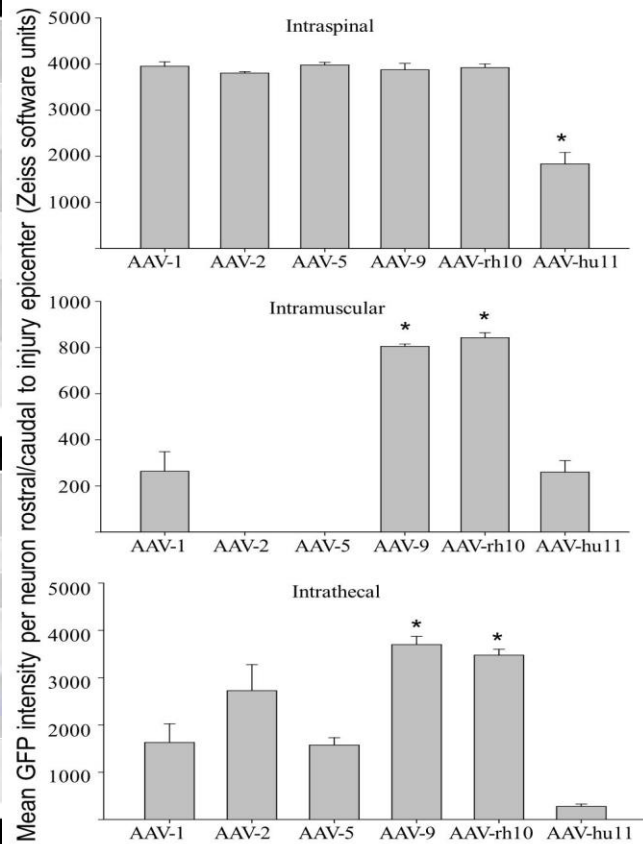


Figure 4. Scoring number of transduced cells or fibers: - no transduction, + few positive cells/fibers, ++ some transduced cells/fibers, +++ many positive cells/fibers, ++++ robust transduction
Scoring intensity of transduced cells or fibers: (!) low intensity, (!! medium intensity, (!!!) high intensity.

Intraspinal injections: transduction efficacy of all six AAV serotypes was comparable (except low signal for AAV-11). Intramuscular injections: AAV9 and AAV10 – markedly stronger gfp signal. Intrathecal administration: AAV9 and AAV10 - markedly stronger gfp signal throughout spinal cord tissue.

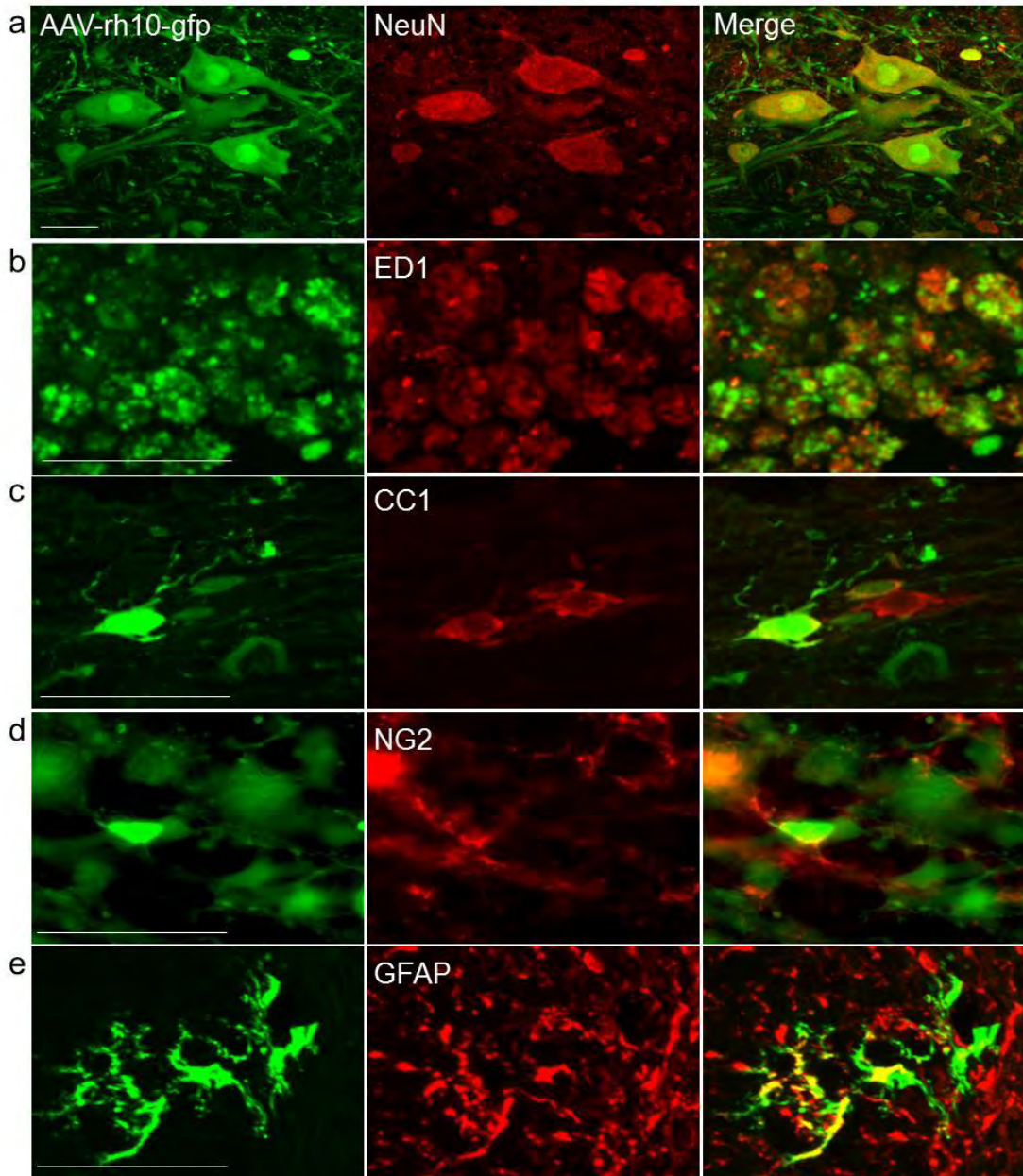


Figure 5. Transduction of different cell types followed by intraspinal injections of AAV-rh10 after T10 contusion. Fluorescent images of T9-T11 horizontal sections were prepared 10 weeks after T10 contusion and vector administration; alternating sections were immunostained with following antibodies: (a) anti-NeuN to detect neurons (intact grey matter caudal to injury epicenter, section from ventral horn), (b) anti-CD68 (ED1) to detect macrophages/microglia (injury epicenter, section from intermediate level), (c) anti-APC(CC1) to detect oligodendrocytes (intact lateral white matter just caudal to injury epicenter, section from intermediate level), (e) anti-NG2 to detect NG2 positive cells/processes (intact lateral white matter just caudal to injury epicenter, section from intermediate level) and (d) anti-GFAP to detect astrocytes (intact dorsal funiculus just caudal to injury epicenter). Left column: GFP positive cells and processes transduced with AAV-rh10-gfp (green). Middle column: cells immunolabeled with each cell specific antibody used (red). Right column: merged images demonstrating GFP positive cell bodies and processes co-labeled with cell specific antibodies. Scale bars are 50 μ m (note smaller magnification used for neurons).

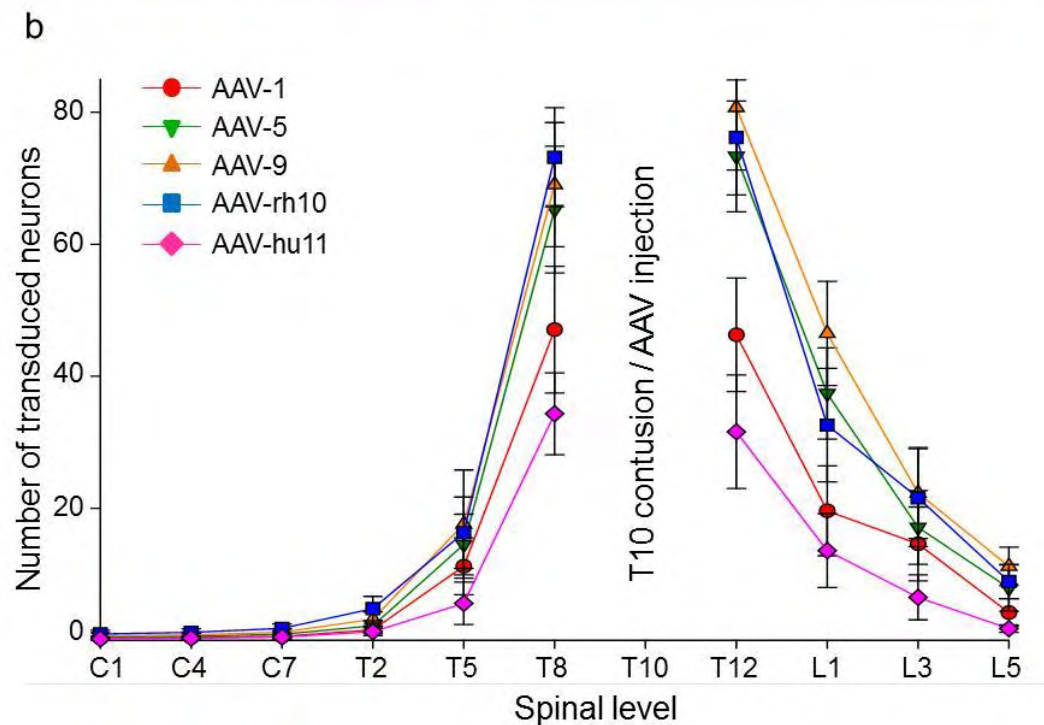
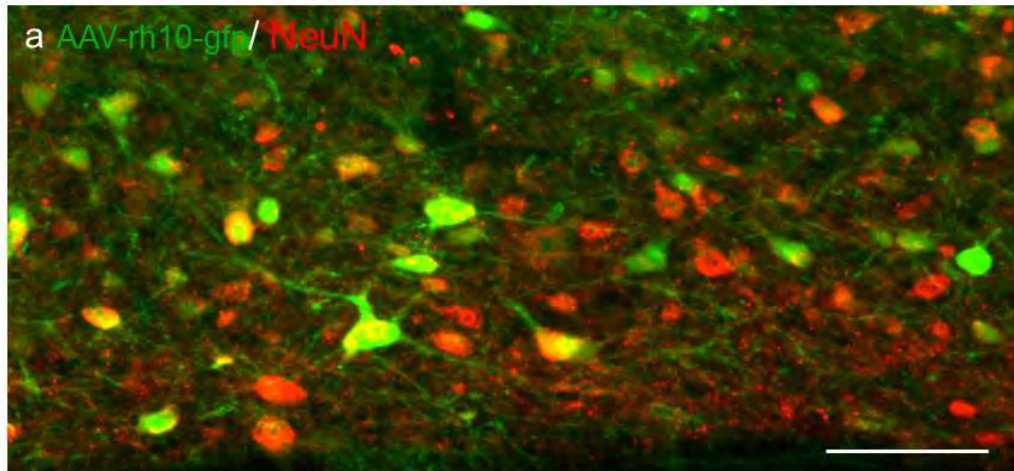


Figure 6. Quantification of spinal cord neurons transduced by AAV-1, 5, 9, rh10, hu11 serotypes following intraspinal injections of these vectors after contusion injury at T10 spinal level. a) Representative fluorescent image of spinal cord horizontal T9-T11 section taken at intermediate grey matter from rat injected with AAV-rh10-gfp (green) viral vector and immunostained with neuronal marker NeuN (red). Note numerous NeuN positive cells expressing GFP (yellow signal). b) Summary of results demonstrating number of transduced neurons per section at different spinal level. Number of transduced neurons was calculated by counting all cells that were both GFP positive and immunostained with NeuN throughout each cross-section. Data are derived from 5 sections 80 μ m apart for each spinal level and presented as mean \pm SEM. (n=5 for AAV-5, AAV-9 and AAV-rh10; n=4 for AAV-1; n=3 for AAV-hu11). Scale bar is 100 μ m.

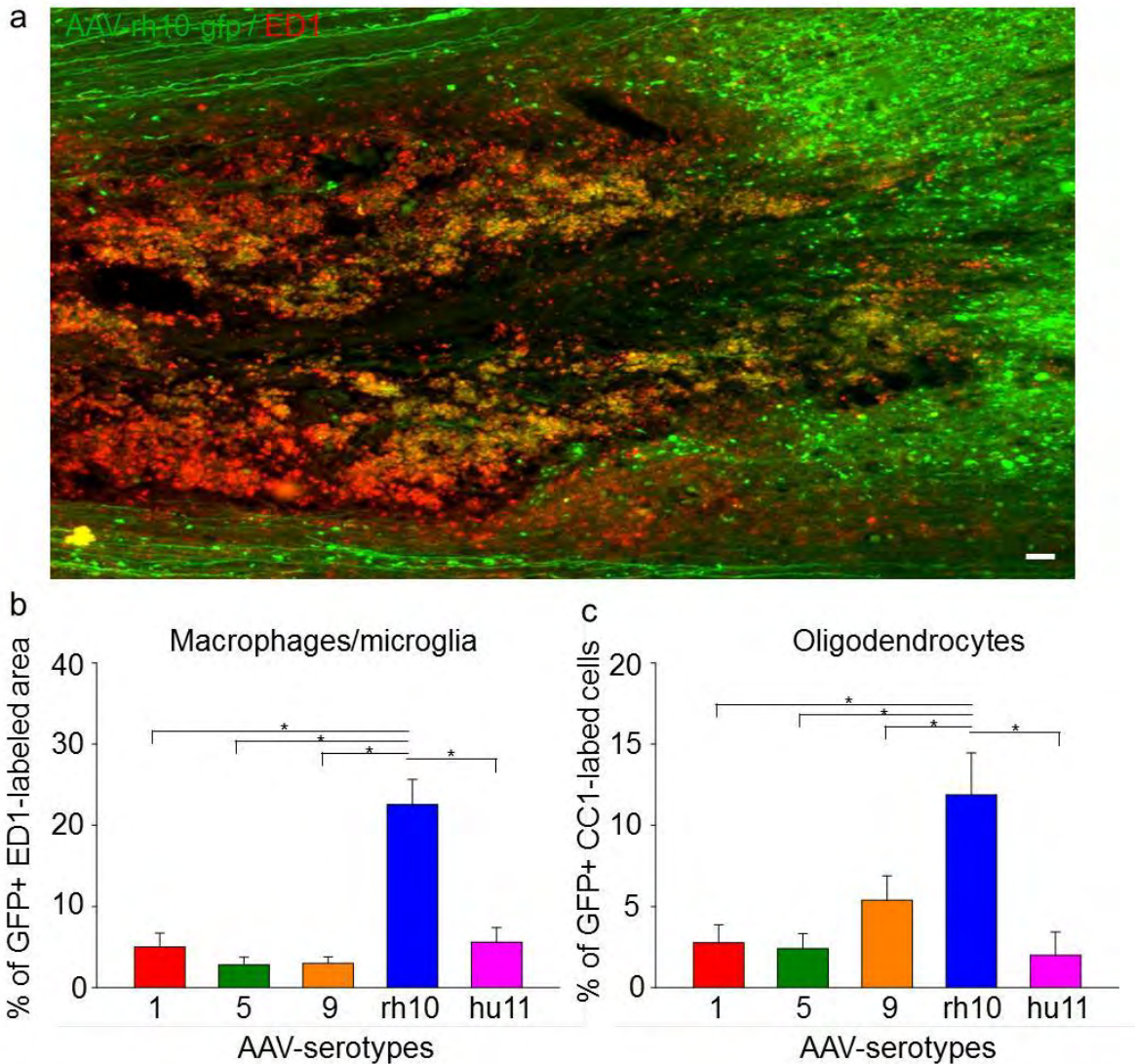


Figure 7. AAV-rh10 induced significantly better transduction of oligodendrocytes and macrophages/microglia, compared to all other serotypes, following its intraspinal administration immediately after T10 contusion. *a*) Fluorescence image of horizontal T9-T11 spinal section at injury epicenter, from AAV-rh10-gfp (green) injected animal and immunostained with ED1 (red); numerous cells positive for both GFP and ED1 (yellow), demonstrating robust transduction of macrophages/microglia (injury epicenter, section from intermediate level). *b*, *c*) Summary of result demonstrating best transduction of macrophages/microglia and oligodendrocytes induced by AAV-rh10 compared with other AAV serotypes. Results for ED1 are presented as % of area containing both GFP-positive and ED1-positive cells (after eliminating background; see Methods) vs total area of ED1-positive cells within fixed area covering most of injury epicenter for each section; area and not number of cells was used for these measurements because of difficulty calculating the exact number of small-size ED1 labeled cells. Results for oligodendrocytes are presented as % of GFP-positive cells immunolabeled with CC1 vs total number of CC1-positive cells within fixed area of white matter at T9 and T11 segments (i.e. just rostral and caudal to injury). Data presented as mean \pm SEM. ($n=5$ for AAV-5, AAV-9 and AAV-rh10; $n=4$ for AAV-1; $n=3$ for AAV-hu11). Scale bar is 50 μ m.

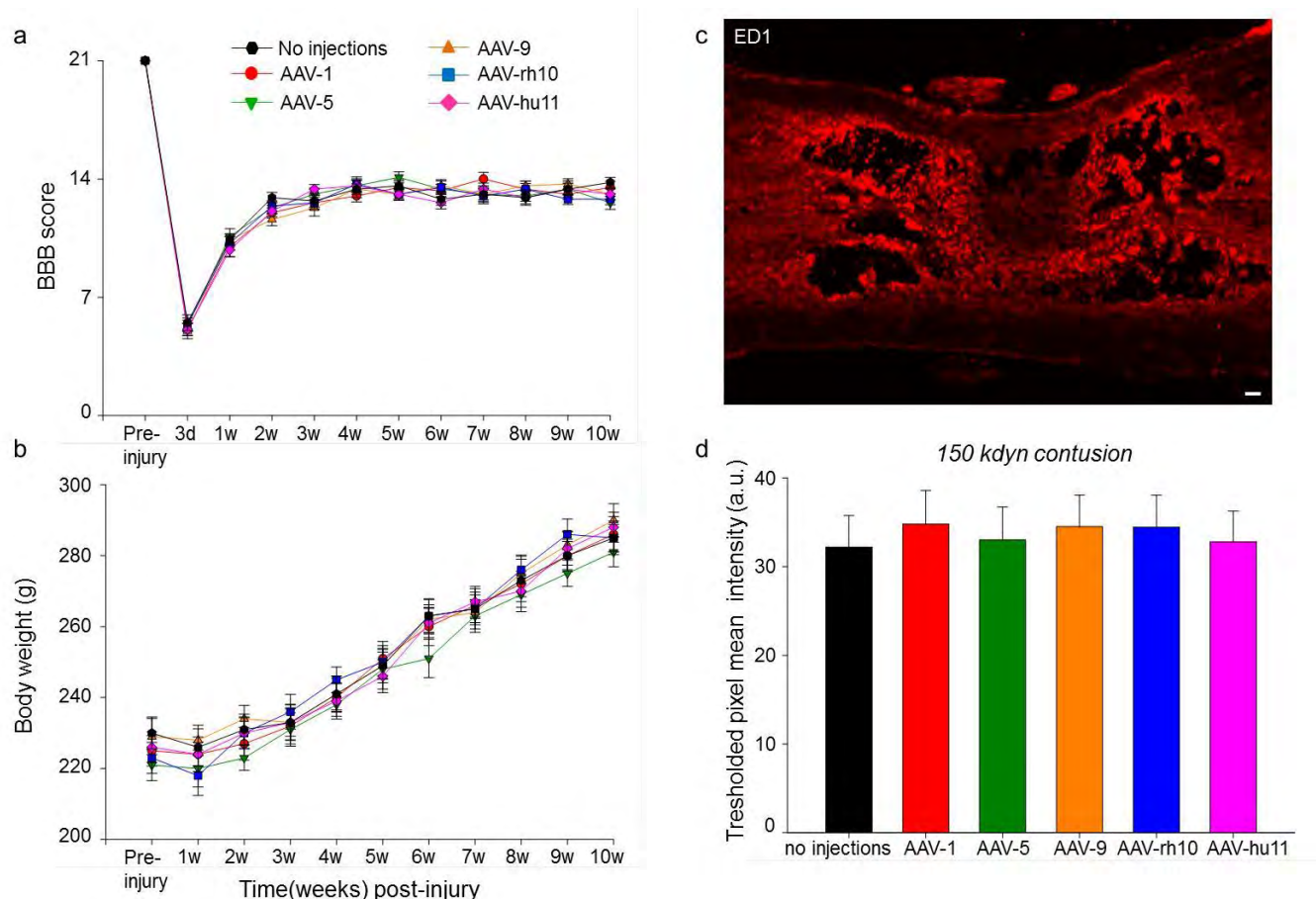


Figure 8. Injections of AAV viral vectors following contusion SCI did not induce additional changes in behavioral performance, body weight, or macrophage/microglial response. *a, b*) Summary of results demonstrating no significant difference in BBB score (*a*) and body weight (*b*) between control group that received contusion SCI and no injections and groups injected with different AAV serotypes following contusion SCI. *c*) Representative image of T9-T11 horizontal section following T10 contusion and AAV-rh10 intraspinal injections, immunostained with ED1 demonstrating typical macrophage/microglia immunoreactivity at the injury epicenter. *d*) Summary of results demonstrating no significant difference in ED1 immunoreactivity in rats with spinal cord injury and intraspinal injections of different AAV serotypes and rats with spinal cord injury and no AAV injections. Data presented as mean \pm SEM. ($n=5$ for AAV-5, AAV-9 and AAV-rh10; $n=4$ for AAV-1; $n=3$ for AAV-hu11). Scale bar is 100 μ m.

Conclusion.

- All AAV serotypes (1,2,5,9,rh10,hu11) showed robust transduction of spinal cord tissue following intraspinal injections.
- No additional changes in inflammatory responses or behavioral performance were observed for any of the vectors.
- We identified that AAV-rh10 induced robust transduction of both neuronal and glial cells.
- Even though efficacy to transduce neurons was comparable to already established AAV-1, AAV-5 and AAV-9, AAV-rh10 transduced significantly higher number of macrophages/microglia and oligodendrocytes in damaged spinal cord compared to other serotypes tested.
- Thus AAV-rh10 carries promising potential as a gene therapy vector, particularly if both the neuronal and glial cell populations in damaged spinal cord are targeted.

(4) Examined effects of AAV10-mediated delivery of NG2-Ab in rats after contusion SCI

During year 3 and 6-month no-cost extension period, we have conducted experiments using intraspinal injections of AAV10-NG2Ab combined with AAV10 vector expressing neurotrophin 3 (AAV10-NT3-gfp) in adult rat spinal cord following contusion SCI. We have used a battery of behavioral tests to assess effects of treatment on locomotor function. To evaluate effects of treatments the following tests have been carried out: Open-field locomotion, Irregular Ladder, Narrowing Beam (as described in Arvanian et al., 2009; Schnell et al., 2011) and Catwalk gait analysis (as described in Petrosyan et al., 2013). Prior to injury, animals were trained to cross the Ladder, Beam and Catwalk runways.

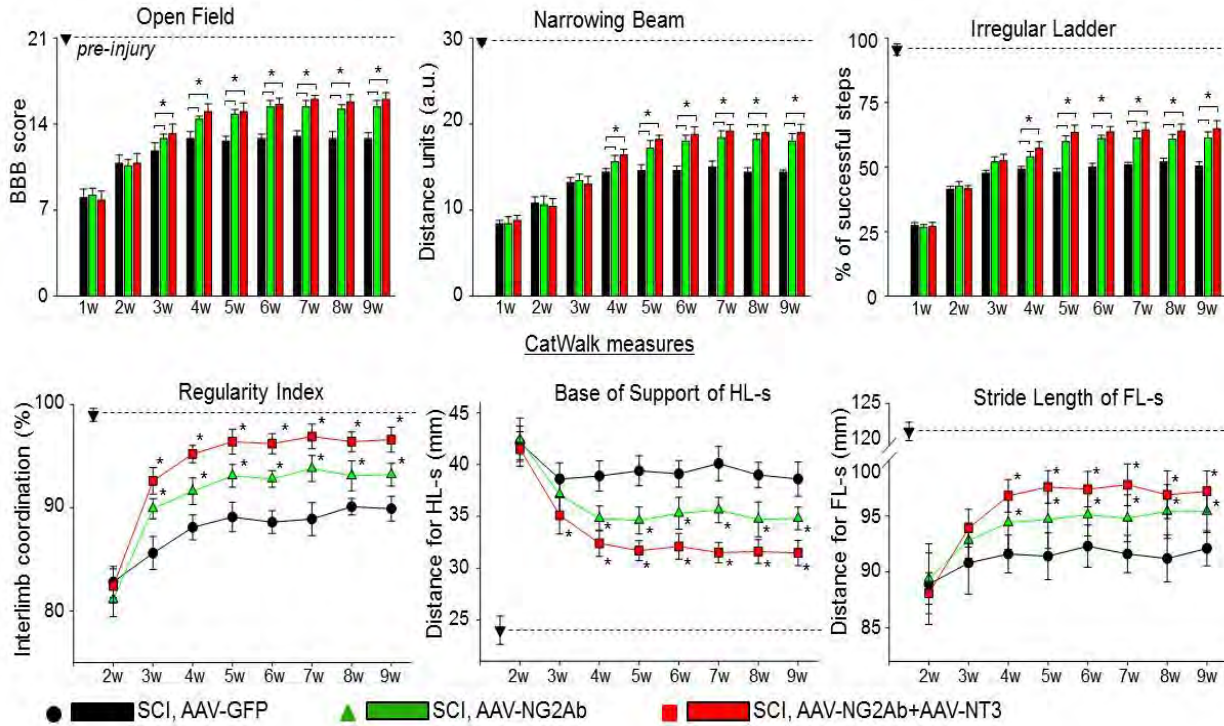


Figure 9. Treatment with AAV-NG2Ab and AAV-NG2Ab plus AAV-NT3 improved locomotor function after contusion (150 kdin) SCI. Recovery in BBB, two challenging tests (Narrowing beam, Irregular ladder) and CatWalk gait. Data presented as mean±SE. * $P < 0.05$. $n = 6$ /group.

BBB. Rats were observed in an open field and BBB testing was carried out by two independent observers for 4 minutes. Joint movements, weight support, paw placement and coordination were evaluated according to the 21-point BBB locomotion scale.

Irregular Ladder. The animals were required to cross a 1-meter long horizontal ladder elevated 30 cm above the ground. A defined stretch of 60 cm was chosen for analysis. To prevent habituation to a fixed bar distance, the bars in this sector were placed irregularly (1–4 cm spacing). The animals crossed the Ladder Rung Walk twice in the same direction and once in the opposite direction. The number of errors (any kind of foot slip or total miss) was divided by the total number of steps in each crossing, yielding the percentage of missteps.

Narrowing Beam. This paradigm assesses the ability of the rats to balance across a tapered beam 20 cm above the ground. The beam is graded into 30 stretches of the same length, but different width, starting with 5 cm and ending with 1.5 cm width and can be crossed easily by an intact animal. The maximum possible score in this test is 30. The unit at which the first slip of either hindlimb was made was counted and normalized for three runs.

CatWalk. Assessment of locomotor function was completed using the CatWalk device (Noldus Information Technology). Animals crossed the runway where their footprints were captured by a high-speed camcorder. Data from 3 complete uninterrupted runs for each animal were collected and analyzed using CatWalk XT software. Gait parameters, such as Regularity Index and Base of Support, were collected and compared between groups. These parameters have been reported as objective measurements of locomotor performance and coordination after spinal cord injury (Petrosyan et al., 2013).

After completion of behavioral experiments, we have conducted electrophysiological experiments, in order to evaluate effects of treatments on transmission in damaged spinal cord. Results of behavioral and electrophysiology experiments presented in Figs. 9 and 10, respectively.

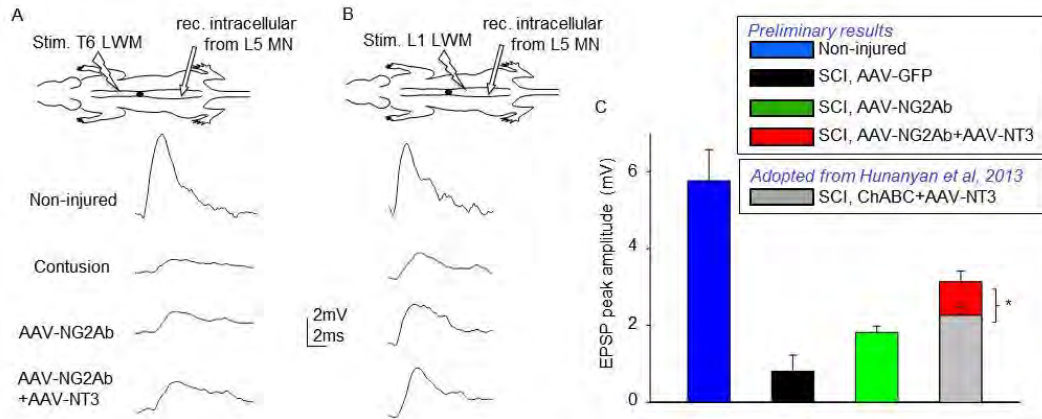


Figure 10. Electrophysiological evaluation of transmission through injury epicenter (A) and in segments caudal to the injury (B). Intracellular recording from L5 motoneurons in animals after completion of behavioral testing described in Fig. 9. AAV-NG2Ab strengthened transmission in contusive spinal cord. AAV-NG2Ab combined with AAV-NT3 induced further improvements of transmission through axons spanning injury epicenter and within segments caudal to injury. (C) Summary of results and comparison of EPSP responses evoked from T6 and measured in AAV-NG2Ab plus AAV-NT3 contusive group with previously reported (Hunanyan et al., 2013) results in rats that received identical T10 contusion and treatment with ChABC plus AAV-NT3. Data presented as mean±SE. * $P < 0.05$. $n = 6/\text{group}$.

Conclusions.

Encouragingly, our results strongly suggest that treatment with AAV10-NG2Ab and AAV10-NT3-gfp) improved locomotor function (Fig. 9) and transmission (Fig. 10) following contusion SCI.

Thus all 4 specific aims of the project have been successfully accomplished.

KEY RESEARCH ACCOMPLISHMENTS:

- We have conducted single-cell electrophysiological recording and found that among the inhibitory molecules which levels are elevated in the vicinity of SCI, the individual CSPG NG2 induced block of axonal conduction.
- Administration of NG2 monoclonal antibody (NG2-Ab) via osmotic mini-pump prevented NG2-induced block of axonal conduction, improved transmission and facilitated recovery of function after SCI.
- The recombinant single chain (scFv) for NG2-Ab has been created as planned, AAV-mediated expression of NG2-Ab has been confirmed (Levine lab), AAV vector expressing NG2-Ab (AAV-NG2-Ab) have been created, as described by “New Technology Disclosure” .
- Optimal AAV vector serotype for NG2-Ab delivery following SCI has been determined. We have compared expression pattern of six AAV serotypes and found that AAV-10 serotype induced best transduction of spinal cord tissue following contusion SCI.
- Based on these experiments, novel AAV-10 vector-based construct expressing NG2-antibody (AAV10-NG2-Ab) has been created (PENN vector core) as planned.
- Effects of prolonged delivery of NG2-Ab using AAV10-NG2-Ab construct on recovery of motor function following SCI have been examined. We found that AAV10-mediated delivery of NG2-Ab and neurotrophin NT3 expressing units significantly improved locomotor function following SCI. These behavioral improvements associated with improvements of transmission in spinal circuitry.

CONCLUSIONS.

1. We have completed experiments described in all four Specific Aims of the Project. Our experiments related to the chronic delivery of NG2-Ab via osmotic mini-pump revealed that chronic delivery of NG2-Ab via intrathecal catheter and osmotic mini-pump induce partial recovery of synaptic transmission, improved anatomical plasticity and facilitated recovery of locomotor function after SCI. Although this is a great proof of principle, some recent clinical studies (Novartis clinical trials) showed that similar delivery of therapeutic agents using catheter implantation may have potential problems, such as inflammations and clogging of the tip of the catheter. Thus gene therapy using AAV viral vector-mediated delivery of NG2-Ab expressing units may have a better translational potential.

2. During Year3 we have examined transmission in damaged spinal cord following contusion SCI in adult rats, which is more realistic model of spinal injuries.

3. Moreover, during year 3 we have successfully created the recombinant single chain (scFv) antibody (patent is pending). The plasmid has been transferred to PENN vector core, where the AAV10 viral vector encoding the anti-NG2 scFv has been constructed. The choice of AAV-10 serotype for this new construct was based on our experiments that revealed that among several AAV-gfp serotypes that we tested (AAV1,2,5,9,10,11), AAV10-gfp induced best transduction of spinal cord tissue following contusion SCI.

4. We further examined effects of AAV10-mediated delivery of NG2-Ab combined with neurotrophin NT3 in rats that received either hemisection or contusion SCI. We found that rats that received SCI and AAV10-NG2-Ab plus NT-3 treatment exhibited significantly better recovery of locomotor function compared with control group that received identical SCI and control AAV10-gfp injections.

5. Our study proved that AAV10-NG2-Ab construct that we created may be a novel, effective and clinically relevant treatment to facilitate recovery after SCI.

6. During reporting period we published six papers and have recently submitted one paper for publication. Some recent results described above have been summarized in three published 2013SFN abstracts and two submitted 2014 SFN abstracts.

7. During a 6-months no-cost extension of the Project we have completed immunochemistry analyses of the spinal cords that received SCI and AAV10-gfp injections. These analyses identified that AAV-rh10 induced robust transduction of both neuronal and glial cells. Even though efficacy to transduce neurons was comparable to already established AAV-1, AAV-5 and AAV-9, AAV-rh10 transduced significantly higher number of macrophages/microglia and oligodendrocytes in damaged spinal cord compared to other serotypes tested. Thus AAV-rh10 carries promising potential as a gene therapy vector, particularly if both the neuronal and glial cell populations in damaged spinal cord are targeted.

REPORTABLE OUTCOMES and REFERENCES:

Manuscripts Published in Peer- Reviewed Magazines and acknowledging DOD grant:

Note: one paper, i.e. Schnell et al., 2011 has been awarded as "Best research paper" at 2013 European Neuroscience forum.

1. Schnell L, Hunanyan A, Bowers W, Horner PJ, Federoff HJ, Gullo M, Schwab ME, Mendell LM, & Arvanian VL. Combined delivery of Nogo-A antibody, Neurotrophin-3 and NMDA-2D subunits establishes a functional "detour" in the hemisected spinal cord. *Eur J Neurosci.* 34:1256-1267, 2011. (Featured article. Commentary: Jacqueline C. Bresnahan and Michael S. Beattie. Spinal cord injury: taking a detour to recovery *European Journal of Neuroscience*, Vol. 34, pp. 1254–1255, 2011).
2. Garcia-Alias, G., Petrosyan, H.A., Schnell, L., Horner, P.J., Bowers, W.J., Mendell, L.M., Fawcett, J.W. & Arvanian, V.L. Chondroitinase ABC combined with neurotrophin NT-3 secretion and NR2D expression promotes axonal plasticity and functional recovery in rats with lateral hemisection of the spinal cord. *Journal of Neuroscience*, 31, 17788-17799, 2011.
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5. Petrosyan, H.A., Hunanyan, A.S., Alessi, V., Schnell, L., Levine, J. & Arvanian, V.L. Neutralization of inhibitory molecule NG2 improves synaptic transmission, retrograde transport and locomotor function after spinal cord injury in adult rats. *Journal of Neuroscience*. 33, 4032-43, 2013.
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7. Petrosyan H.A., Alessi V., Singh V, Hunanyan A.S., Levine J.M., Arvanian V.L. Transduction efficiency of neurons and glial cells by AAV-1, 5, 9, rh10, hu11 serotypes in rat spinal cord following contusion injury. *Gene Therapy* – Submitted.

2013 SFN Abstracts:

- H. A. Petrosyan, A. S. Hunanyan, V. Alessi, S. Sandler, J. M. Levine, V. L. Arvanian (2013) AAV10 based gene therapy to neutralize inhibitory action of NG2 and deliver neurotrophin NT-3, improves function following thoracic contusion and hemisection lesion spinal cord injuries. Society for Neuroscience, San Diego CA, Program No.168.03/PP10.
- H. A. Petrosyan, A. S. Hunanyan, V. Alessi, S. Sandler, J.M. Levine, V. L. Arvanian (2013) Spinal electro-magnetic stimulation improves synaptic plasticity in contusive spinal cord in an activity-dependent manner. Society for Neuroscience, San Diego CA, Program No.168.10/PP17.
- A. S. Hunanyan, H. A. Petrosyan, V. Alessi, V. L. Arvanian (2013) Transmission from the motor cortex to spinal cord neurons and limb muscles after unilateral cortical lesion (TBI) in adult rats. Society for Neuroscience, San Diego CA, Program No. 442.03/AA6.